JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—IVALIAN OPERA NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- JESSIE BROWN

BOWERY THEATRE, Howery -GLENDOWER, OR NORTH SEA ROVER-JESSIE BROWN-MAGIC BARREL

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, Broadway .- KING LEAR-LAURA KERNE'S THRATER, 621 Broadway. -OLD HEADS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—After noon and Evening—Turonon's Turares or Arr, or Arr

WOOD'S MINSTERL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-THIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c. -MASEED BALL,

MECHANICS HALL, 472 Broadway. - BRYANTS' MINSTREE

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway. - ETHIOPIAN CHA-PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue-

COOPER INSTITUTE.-LECTURE ON GEOLOGY, BY DR.

New York, Sunday, September 19, 1858.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition The United States mail steamship Star of the West, Cap tain A. G. Gray, will leave this port to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The New York WEEKLY HERALD-California editio containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News.

We have interesting news from Guatemala and Honduras. The dates from Belize are to the 15th ult. At that time the people of Honduras were represented as being perfectly healthy, with the exception of a cough, predisposing the small pox patients of last year to consumption, a disease which was never before known in that part of the world. The cholera was still raging in Guatemala, and it was reported that the average number of deaths ran as high as seventy per day. Another attempt had been made to burn the town of Belize, which this time proved unsuccessful. The incendiaries were the colored residents of Nassau. It will be recollected that Belize has been twice fired, onehalf of the town being destroyed each time, but it was immediately rebuilt. A number of the incendiaries had been arrested and were awaiting sentence. It was rumored at Belize that a strong party was raising in Guatemala with the design of overthrowing Carrasa, who has been at the head of affairs there for fifteen years. The crop of cochineal in Guatemala would be about an average. Disease had broken out among the cattle in Honduras, and great numbers were dying. The deer were dving off by hundreds, in view of which a law had been enacted to prevent the shooting of deer for the present. Skins in Belize, Truxillo and Omoa were very scarce.

The American General Committee have i-sued a call for the Know Nothings to meet together in their respective ward councils, and elect delegates to a County Convention for the nomination of county officers, to a Congressional Convention to choose candidates for Congress, and to an Assem bly Convention to make the nominations for State

An interesting letter from Talcahuano is pub lished in to-day's paper. It contains a list of the names of all the Americans who have been interred in the public cemetery at that place since its opening. Most of them being seamen, this list may contain intelligence of men, the unknown fate of whom has been long mourned. Tables of the Americans engaged in trade at Talcahuano, as well as of the sick in hospital, are also given.

The trial of Francis Didieu for arson in the first degree, which was commenced on Priday in the General Sessions, resulted vesterday in the conviction of the prisoner of the crime of arson in the third degree. He will be sentenced next Saturday. According to the report of the City inspector, there were 518 deaths in the city during the past week, a decrease of 70 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. One fatal case of yel-

low fever is reported. The deceased, John McGrade, a native of Ireland, aged 48 years, by occupation a waiter was sick of vellow fever at Charleston, but recovered sufficiently to come to New York by railroad, where he arrived thaving a relanse from over exertion) on the 4th inst. and died of exhaustion at No. 16 First street on the 8th. The follow ing table shows the number of deaths during the past two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes:--

Among the principal causes of death were the

following:		Week ending		
Diseases.	Sept.	11.	Sept. 18.	
Bronchitis				
Consumption	60		- fat	
Convulsion (infantile)	40		41	
Cholera infautum	99		4: 6: 2:	
Diarrhosa	27		2	
Dysentery			20	
Dropsy in the head	20	0.00	11	
Inflammation of the bowels	4			
Inflammation of the lungs	16	K 10 95	15	
Inflammation of the brain		1000	1:	
Marasmus (infantile)			56	
Monades				
Scarlet fever				
the second second second				

There were also 6 deaths of apoplexy, 4 of asphyxia, 9 of congestion of the brain, 4 of cropp 7 of typhoid fever, 5 of typhus fever, 7 of disease o the heart, 22 of hooping cough, 4 of palsy, 8 of teething, 7 of smallpox, 8 premature births, 25 stillborn, and 15 deaths from violent causes, including 2 suicides and 4 drowned.

The following is a classification of the diseases.

during the week:-		Acres 40	
Diseases.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 19	1
Boses, joints, &c	#		å
Brain and nerves	***** 97		ł
Generative organs	6	1511-15	d
Figart and blood vensula	10	1	
Lungs, throat, &c	131	70	H
Old age	1		à
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	14	1	å
Stillborn and premature births	40		
Stomach, bowels and other digestive or	want Office	90	ü
Uncertain sout and greaters! fevers	SHEET WAS	4	
Unknown	*****		å
Urinary organo			
Cimes as Paris	11114 3		ı
Total	140	61	ă
1000	986	- 01	ı

ponding week in 1856 and 1857, was as follows:-Week ending Sept. 20, 1856.

Week cending Sept. 19, 1867.

Week ending Sept. 11, 1868.

Week ending Sept. 18, 1858.

The nativity table gives 385 natives of the United States, 88 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, 10 of England, 6 of Scotland, 2 unknown, and the balance of various foreign countries.

There were 185 deaths in Brooklyn last week,

three of which were vellow fever cases. The Galway and New York steamship Pacific,

sailed yesterday afternoon for Galway, with a full cargo and a full complement of passengers. She was enthusiastically escorted out of the harbor, and her departure was one of great éclat. In another column a report of the scenes attending the departure will be found.

The cotton market was without change in quotatio yesterday, while the sales amounted to about 400 a 500 bales. Wheat was firmer with a fair amount or sales. Southern white sold at \$1 31 a \$1 42, and red do. at \$1 21 Corn continued firm, with free sales at 70c. a 74%c. for Western mixed, and good Southern white at 88c. Yellow was heavy and prices lower. Sales of mess at \$17 a \$17 86, and prime at \$15 a \$15 25. Flour continued in there continued to be a good domestic demand, w some sales for export. Sugars were active and firm with free sales, closing at about &c. advance on the week's transactions above the current prices at the close of the previous week. Coffee was steady with more doing Freights were steady, and 1,800 bbis. flour were engaged to Liverpool at Is. 6d.; cotton at 5-32d. Rosin to Lond at 2s. 3d.; cheese at 30s., and turpontine at 5s. per bbl.

The Opening of China-Its Effects Upon the

The new treaties with China form an appropriate counterpart to the great events in the Western World in the year 1858. While on this side we have been annihilating the abyes of ocean, so far as regards the transmission of intelligence, in the Far East, the oldest, the most populous and the most exclusive empire of the world, has been compelled to open itself to the progressive march of the four living nations of the earth.

Although the United States, Russia, England and France have not all joined in the actual war against China, they were all joined in the real war against the Chinese policy, and their representatives and moral weight were brought to bear at Tien-sin against those imperial maxims that have ruled for almost countless centuries. All, therefore, participate in the results, whatever they may be; and though these should not turn out as effective as is desirable, the way is opened for future separate or collective developement. By the terms of the treaty with our government—which we published on Thursday-it will be seen that three great points are obtained. These are the opening of new ports to commerce, the toleration of Christianity and protection of Chinese converts, and the residence at Pekin of our official representative. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the treaty in a material and moral point of view, this last concession secures their developement and their ultimate triumph. The opening wedge of civilization, has found an entrance in the Chinese empire, and steam and electricity will soon drive it home.

The results that will flow from the newly opened communication between two hundred millions of men, to whom the steam engine is a play thing, and whose civilization is marked by wondrous power of mind over matter, and four hundred millions whose mechanical powers are limited to the carving of soft woods and the fashioning of potter's clay, will be as vast and all-pervading in their effect as those of any event that history has yet recorded. When we reflect how recently Europe has risen from bar barism, how slow was her march of progress until mechanical science began to be developed, how this mighty influence within the present century, only yet half expired, has revolutionized the food, the clothing, the intercourse and the whole life and state of man, we may begin to form some idea of the effect that is to be produced within the next fifty years, and in a great measure in our own generation, upon four hundred millions of people, quick to learn, prone to imitate, wonderfully industrious, and starting from starvation point to stimulate their exertions. The steam engine is the greatest lifting power in the world. It is lifting the masses of millions of mankind in Europe from utter want to comparative affluence. It has raised their wages, elevated their ideas and aspirations, and lifted the hopes of the people to where the hopes of kings once the thronged East, and its power there will soon be brought to bear, as it has been brought to

bear in Europe. As in the material so in the moral world of the East has a revolution been begun by these treaties. Christianity has secured an entrance there. The worldly maxims of Confucius must give way to the sublime teachings of the Sa viour. Budda must go the way of the pagan gods of the Pantheon. The theories that have maintained the East stationary for thousands of years must give way to those that, out of the broken elements of the pagan and corrupt Roman empire, were able to erect living kingdoms and mould a dying world to progress. The metaphysical ingenuity which characterises the Chinese, and which has hitherto been directed to the sterile study of scholastic ques tions and the arts of lying, will now be brought to assist in the development of truth. The Baconian system will supersede "the books" which have commanded the reverence of the Chinese mind for years. All this will produce its effect also upon the material change in China, and help to inaugurate the new era in the East.

But it is not in the East alone that these results are to flow. A reciprocal effect will be produced upon us. The sphere of thought and of commerce will be alike enlarged. As production is stimulated in the East the power of consump tion will increase. Trade there will begin to obey the laws which it has obeyed here; and with the advantages of production, consumption, and distributive power, it will flourish and increase as it has done with us. The commerce of the civilized world has increased during the last half century in geometrical proportion to the increase of population; and this seeming wonder is due entirely to the increased power of distribution. As the facility of distribution increases in China, by the introduction of the mechanical appliances of civilization, her demands upon us will be augmented a thousand

fold, and stimulate us, too, to greater production than we have ever before dreamed of. There is one other element in these new treatles in China to which we must refer. but the ultimate effect of which is not yet apparent. The four living nations of the earth have each been present at this great event, and each has obtained its separate treaty. Foreseeing the vast results that must flow from the opening of so populous an empire to commerce and diplomacy, each has striven to obtain some vantage position, and to stipulate for itself a participation in any privileges conceded to other nations. Thus jealousies of the deepest kind have been awakened. The United States are accused of having secured the position of umpire between China and the other civilized nations in case of future conflicts; Russia is said to have obtained a large slice of territory on the Amoor river; France claims to have stipulated for the admission of Christiani decisive settlement of the question.

ty; and Engiand grumbies at all the others, not knowing what she has got, as she has not yet received a copy of her treaty. Whether this spirit will eventually resolve itself into a strife of emulation, or whether it will break out in wars that may change the face of the civilized world, can only be revealed by time. We may bave little part in these wars, but it may be that the coeffict between the opposing political systems of Eugland, France and Russia will find s new field for the fight that was not settled at Sebestopol. In either case, the opening of Chira stands among the greatest and most prominent events of the nineteenth century.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SETTLERS OF KAN sas.—Some three millions of scree of the public lands in Kansas, which had been ordered to be sold in November, the President has decreed shall be held back from public sale till July next, giving for reason, "the financial pressure in the country and the consequent inability of settlers to prove up and pay for their pre-emp-

tions by the time first appointed." This act of kindly consideration in behalf of the long fide settlers and their pre-suption claims against the designs of grasping land speculators the people of Kaness will readily comprehend. It is an act which cannot fall to prove to the Kansas squatter who has located his claims, but has not been able to raise the means with which to pay for his quarter section, that Mr. Buchanan is not at all the remorseless tyrant against squatter rights and squatter sovereignty which our black republican organs and craters have painted him. And if we are not mistaken, the general administration of the affairs of the Land Office under Mr. Buchanan has been upon the same principle of protection to the legitimate squatter against the speculating land sharks in all the States and Territories where the law could be brought to bear. In this view, we dare say that some very important reforms in the management of the public lands will be made manifest at the coming session of Congress, both to the advantage of actual settlers and the treasury.

Under the weak, loose and disordered administration of poor Pierce, a wide margin was opened to land jobbers and land robbers of all descriptions. Mr. Buchanan has evidently, among other measures of reformation, been working to close up this breach in reference to the public lands; and upon this subject and all others the people will be content to let the tree be judged by its fruits.

THE WATERING PLACES-WINDING UP OF THE SEASON.—We have lying by us a large batch of watering place correspondence, for which, owing to the pressure of advertisements, we are unable to find space. Pleasure in this case, as in most others, must give p'ace to business, and our correspondents must console themselves with the reflection that we have given them thus far full latitude for their lucubrations. We feel the less regret at being compelled to close our columns to them, from the fact that the arrivals in town show that the season is virtually at its close. From a fair review of the results stated in these communications, it would seem that many interests have this year been benefitted at the expense of a few. Experience has shown that it is no longer possible to concentrate and keep any large number of summer tourists in a particular spot. The era of fashionable watering places and of mammoth hotels has gone by, to give place to more rational modes of enjoying the pleasures of the country. Instead of congregating in two or three over-crowded and inconvenient localities, our summer tourists now spread themselves over every part of the Union. They are to be found in the quiet sea shore nooks, the lake villages and the distant mountain retreats, which offer the fresh and bealthful attractions of which the overtaxed energies of our hard working abolition sentiment of the North, the Southerners no longer contribute, by their presence and their money, to the prosperity of fashionable watering places like Saratoga and Newport. These are the places, consequently, which have suffered most, and which are likely to be permanently injured by this revolution in the public taste. Of the benefits which the change will confer on the public health and morals, it is unnecessary for us to speak. Those familiar with our fashionable resorts will readily understand why the temptations to which people are exposed there are good neither for soul or body-On the whole, then, although a few monopolists may have suffered this season, it may be calculated that the great body of hotel keepers all over the country have been largely benefitted by the scattering tendency of these new ideas. The money formerly spent in the extravagances of dress and of the table, has been more profitably expended in the pursuit of health and intellectual improvement; and thus two great ends have been accomplished the more equal distribution of our social wealth and the removal of the temptations to vicious

Mr. English on the English Bill.-It appears that the Hon. Mr. English, of Indiana-the father of the English compromise bill on the Kansas question-bas declared himself in favor of the admission of Kansas, regardless of the restrictions in the said compromise, which, with the rejection of the Lecompton constitution, would refuse its admission as a State short of the full federal ratio required for one representative in Congress. Very well. Mr. English thus gives us his interpretation of that restriction, which is, that it amounts to nothing. And if Mr. English does not understand "the true intent and meaning" of the English bill, we should like to know who does. The result of the late election in Kansas could leave no doubt in any rational mind as to the future policy of the democratic party upon this subject. The question is settled against all possible contingencies that Kansas will be a free State; and the more de cidedly abolition is her tendencies, the longer she is kept knocking for admission. Mr. English evidently understands the necessities of the case' and the folly of adhering to a Congressional restriction which at best is nothing more than waste paper. Nor have we heard of a single Lecompton democrat from the North who entertains a different opinion from that of Mr. English. There will be no difficulty, therefore, in the matter of the admission of Kansas with the presentation of her next regularly adopted constitution. She will come in without a struggle, and not a fragment will be left of this Kansas nuisance for Northern agitators or Southern fire-caters to wrangle over. The administration will be vindicated, and the country is already satisfied, in anticipation of the final and

THE OPERATIO CAMPAIGN PROGRAMME OF SIGNOR ULLMAN. The Little Napoleou of the Opera, whose achievements last year gave us so much excitement in musical circles, returned from Europe by the Persia, and set all the singers, and attaches and flancurs, big and little, in a state of extraordinary commotion. The skill with which he conducted the operations of last year, and redeemed what was supposed to be a Vaterioo defeat, has led every one to suppose that he would make still greater exertions at this time, when the effects of the revulsion have nearly passed away. It is probable that these expectations will be more than realized. During his four months stay in Europe. Mr. Ullman has not been idle, but has engaged an artistic army superior in numbers and force to any that has ever crossed the Atlantic at any one time. First comes the youthful, fascinating, seductive Piccoomini, whose operatic career has been a series of triumphs, followed by the most enthusiastic ovations. She has aroused the phlegmatic Britons, and set the mercurial population of Dublin in a state of commotion, the account of .which reads like a scene from a romance rather than a journalistic record of an event of the day. Piccolomini pleases and delights her audiences, and wins her way as much by the fascination of her manner and the sympathetic style of her acting as by her vocal attainments. To all this Mile. Piccolomini adds a princely lineage and a name second to none in Italy. Not being bless ed with the presence of the Queen of England, we must make the most of the Princess Picco.

Mr. Ullman's further engagements include the great German prima donna, Johanna Wagner whose legal troubles with Lumley made so much talk in London four or five years ago. With Formes she will sing in operas especially agreeable to the German public. Mme. Laborde, one of the most brilliant singers that has ever visited us, returns under Ullman's auspices, as well as several other artists of the same high order. Several new operas will be given, with splendid appointments, after the style of the Academy at Paris. The entente cordiale between Ullman and Maretzek is perfect, and the former will not commence his season before the middle of October. with a fair prospect of continuing it uninterrupt edly till May, which will give sufficient time to present the operas in a proper way. The expense attendant upon the new engagements is far greater than has ever before been risked by any manager on this side of the Atlantic; and this fact proves that the great metropolis is fast progressing in art as well as in commerce and industrial pursuits The expense of an operatic performance now is nearly double what it was ten years ago; and during this winter, when Ullman has his forces thoroughly organized, New York will rank as a first class operatic city. It is here only that the opera ever makes any money, and the provincial places, such as Boston and Philadelphia, will probably have to whistle for the singers, as

they will not pay to hear them. The campaign opening with Piccolomini, will absorb the attention of the people who patronize public amusements and give all the fashionable world an opportunity for a grand display. The Broadway bazaars will reap great profits from it, the hotels, and, in fact, every branch of trade will profit by the influx of strangers which every furore, whether operatic, cable-istic or otherwise, brings to the metropolis. So everybody must go in to support the opera and give a ousing reception to Piccolomini, the charming

Queen of Song. THE ENGLISH INCOME TAX .- There are some very interesting facts and suggestions contained in a parliamentary return recently published. showing the number of persons who have paid ncome tax in England, Scotland and Wale during the year ending 5th of April, 1857. The rate of tax is, we believe, three and a half per cent; and all persons are liable for it whose anupwards. Well, it seems that of the entire population of Great Britain-excluding Ireland-the number of persons who were assessed under the income tax law was only 258,880. Taking the population at twenty-two millions, and assuming an average of five persons to a family, it would follow that only one head of a family out of every seventeen is liable to the payment of income tax; or, in other words, has an annual income of \$250, or five dollars a week. There is no means of getting at similar statistics in this country; but it is evident that a comparison of the relative means of the people of Great Britain and the United States would be much in favor of the latter.

It is also worthy of notice, in connection with these figures, that of the whole number of contributors, 120,650-or nearly one-half-are assessed on incomes of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty pounds (\$500 to \$750); and that those on the next list-from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds-fall to below onethird of that number (40,086), and diminish in regular proportion till they come to incomes of from nine hundred to a thousand pounds. Between these figures there are only eight hundred and sixteen contributors, while between one and two thousand pounds there are five thousand four hundred and twenty-three. Of persons whose incomes are a quarter million of dollars and upwards there are forty-six; while some wealthy banking firms, like the Rothschilds, that cannot readily give an account of their prodigious wealth, compound for the payment of a certain fixed annual sum. The real point of interest, however, in these tables is the fact that half of all the contributors to the English income tax are persons in the middle walk of life, with moderate incomes of from five hundred to seven hundred and fifty dollars, and that other fact that only one out of seventeen heads of families is in the receipt of over two hundred and fifty dollars a

The Russian Frigate General Admiral. As the day approaches for the launch of the Russian rigate General Admiral from the yard of Wm. H. Webb, q., foot of Sixth street, East river, the applicants for ckets of admission become more and more numerous An impression exists on the part of many that tickets are equired to admit persons into the shipyard on the day of the launch. We are authorized to state that such is not the case, tickets being necessary only for admission on board of the ship at the time of launching. The yard will be, as it has been, open to the public every day unti the launch. The staging is taken down from around the ship, and our citizens have a rare opportunity to inspect this noble and giganic conel until Tuesday morning next, 21st inst, at eight o cock, at which time she will be launched.

In yesterday's paper you stated that Dr. Reckwell attended one Daniel Reddy, of 92 Oliver street. I suppose this was meant for my busband, William Ready, No. 72 Oliver street. Dr. Rockwell only entered the room, as he died. He was attended by Dr. Woodworth, and upon Dr. Rockwell questioning me I admitted he had been working at Quarantine. He was not removed to Quarantine, but was interred in Greenwood. By inserting this you will oblige his afficied wife.

SETEMBER 13, 1895.

THE LATEST NEW,S.

THE CASE OF THE SLAVER ECHO—YELLOW PRIVER AMONG THE SPANISH PART OF HER CRIM—THE WARREN AND MACEDONIAN—THE GENERAL LAND

The case of the captured slaver Echo begins to loom up in all its bearings in the minds of members of the govern its importance; but now cabinet officers do not hesitate to say that, as a political and international question—as a ings on treaties and laws relating to piracy when tested by the constitution of the United States, it is of the greatest importance; and we have not yet by a long way seen the

Information has been forwarded to Washington that the yellow fever has broken out among the Spanish part of the prisoner crew of the slaver Echo, at Charleston. T. N. Young, of Virginia, has been appointed Consul at Stuttgardt.

Despatches have been received at the Navy De rom Commodore Lavalette, of the frigate Wabash, at Gibraltar, dated August 21; all well on board. Having to perform quarantine duty, the Wabash was going to Mar

Despatches have also been received from the Maced ian, Captain Levy, dated July 20, at sea; all well. The General Land Office will be prepared to issue short patents for Kansas trust lands, and for the donatio ade in Washington and Oregon Territories, provided for

by the act of 1850 and amendatory acts. Republican Congressional Nominations in

SYRACUM. Sept. 18, 1858. Charles B. Sedgwick, Egg., of this city, was nominated this afternoon, as the republican can for the Twenty-fourth district, in place of Hon. A. P.

Owngo, Sept. 18, 1858. At the Republican Convention held here yesterday Hon Alfred Wells, of Tompkins, was nominated for Congress for the district composed of Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and

Tompkins counties. BUFFALO, Sept. 18, 1858. The republicans of the Thirtieth Congressional district comprising Genesee, Wyoming and Alleghany counties, in convention yesterday at Warsaw, nominated Mr. Augustus Frank, of Wyoming county, as their candidate for Con-

Additional from Utab.

Sr. Lorm, Sept. 18, 1858. Leavenworth advices of the 15th inst. are received. A amber of officers from Utah arrived there on that day among them Col. Alexander and Lieutenants Grover and Manadier, of the Tenth infantry, and Capt. Marcy, of the Fifth infantry. The general impression was that further rouble was to be expected from the Mormons; that the difficulties had only been postponed, not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leaves here to-morrow for Pike's Park, and Wm. H. Russell will start a train of forty wagons in a few days. Gentlemen are also here from Leavenworth and Wyandotte outfitting for the companies in those places.

Shocking Railroad Accident.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 18, 1858. A train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad met with a serious accident at Platte River bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph, on the morning of the 13th, by which two laborers were drowned; George Thompson, the engineer, and two firemen, badly injured, and two or three passengers slightly hurt. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned be low that when the locomotive reached it the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river.

Despatches for Europe.

Bosron, Sept. 18, 1858. Capt. Thacher, of the steamer Propeller, from Boston, to leave St. Johns, N. F., on Tuesday, Sept. 21, for Galway, will take charge of, and deliver promptly on his arrival at Galway, any despatches addressed to his care at St. Johns previous to her salling. He expected to make the passage

from St. Johns to Galway within seven days. Movements of Cyrus W. Field, &c. MONTREAL, Sept. 18, 1858.

Cyrus W. Field, Hon. E. M. Archibald, Baron Boye and party arrived this morning from Kingston, and are at the Donegana Hotel. Mr. Field has quite recovered from his

illness. They remain here till Monday. To-day they have been visiting all the lions of the place

The Ohio State Fair. SANDUSKY, Ohio, Sept. 17, 1858. On this, the fourth and last day of the State fair, the reather was magnificent and the attendance very large Atogether the fair has been the most successful ever held n the West, and the display of stock of all classes was better than was ever before exhibited. There were fifteen lady competitors for the ten prizes given for equestrianism. The first, a saddle and bridle valued at \$75, was awarded to Miss Kirby, of Videville, Lorain county; Atlantic cable attached, to Miss Wightsham; and the third, a silver cup, to Miss Bennett, of Woodstock, Champaign county. Not an accident has occurred, and all the proceedings have been of the most satisfactory description.

Duel at New Orleans.

NEW ORIEANS, Sept. 18, 1858. A duel was fought to-day between Mr. Wood, of the True Delte, and Mr. Brabazon. The weapons used were rifles, of which three rounds were fired, neither party

being burt.

Sr. Jones, N. F., Sept. 18, 1858.

Twenty five houses in this place were destroyed by fire last night. One man perished in the flames.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans. NEW ORLHANS, Sept. 18, 1868. The deaths of yellow fever in this city yesterday were

The Schooner Gazette Ashore. Bostor, Sept. 18, 1858.

The schooner Gazette, from New York for Trinity Bay. ashore at Chatham, Cape Cod, with cargo damaged, but will get off. She is not in the interest of the Telegraph Company.

BAINMORE, Sept. 18, 1858.
Floor duil Ohio and Howard street, \$5 a \$5 50; City
Mills, \$5 37 a \$5 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—
White, 78c. a 80c.; yellow, 90c. a 91c. Whiskey duil at
25c. a 25 36c. Provisions duil.

White, 78c. a 80c.; yellow, 90c. a 91c. Whiskey dull at 20c. a 25 pc. Provisions dull.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18, 1858.
Flour quiet. Wheat active: white, \$1.35 a \$1.40; red, \$1.28 a \$1.30. Corn scarce; yellow, 92c. a 94c. Whiskey dull at 24c. a 24 pc.

Burrano, Sept. 18—1 P. M.

The market is very dull this morning for flour, and the inquiry limited: sales 500 bbls. at \$5.3 \$5.25 for good to choice superfine Ohio and Indians: \$5.37 pc. a \$5.62 pc. for good to choice superfine Ohio and Indians: \$5.37 pc. a \$5.62 pc. for good to choice superfine Ohio and Indians: \$5.37 pc. a \$5.62 pc. for good to choice superfine Ohio and Indians: \$5.37 pc. a \$5.62 pc. for good to choice extras. Wheat dull and heavy: no sales; yesterday's prices were asked, but there were no buyers at those figures. Corn dull and no sales, because held above the views of buyers. Oats quiet: sales 9,000 bushels inferior at 42c. Whiskey dull, and held at 22 pc. Canni freights—40c. for flour, 11c. for wheat, and 10c. for corn to New York. Receipts by lake for the last twenty-four hours—11,549 bbls. flour, 72,579 bushels wheat, 39,465 bushels corn. Shipments by canal—4,317 bbls. flour, 51,878 bushels wheat, 55,809 bushels corn, 2,000 bushels rye.

THE PIVE POINTS. PATAL STABBING APPRAY ON A stabbing affray occurred at the groggery No. 25

Baxter street, on Friday night, between two negroes, named Joseph Nichols and William Durling, in which the latter received a mortal wound at the bands of his adversary. It appears that at about half-past ten o'clock, while some half dozen negroes were cougregated in the above place, Nichols entered the store, and seating himself on a barrel, called for a segar.

Darling was standing at the bar, and upon seeing Nichola he asked him what he wanted. To this Nichols replied that it was none of Darling's business, or something to hat effect. These men had been on had terms, and from a war of words, the matter came to blow... Darling struck Sichols first, and as he did so the latter drew a sheath Nichols first, and as he did so the latter drew a sheath infe from his pocket and plunged it into the abdomen and cheet of his assailant, wounding him so severely that death ensued in less than thirty minutes afterwards. The alarm was promptly raised, when policeman Allimon, of the Sixth precinct, came up and took Nichols into custody. The prisoner was taken to the station house, where he stated that he stabled the deceased in self defence. He further stated that he was a sailor by occupation and had just arrived from Cardiff, Wales. Darling was brought to the New York Hospital, where he expired soon after his admission. The deceased was fifty years of age, and was also a sailor, having served a long time in the United States savy. An inquest was held on the body of deceased yeaterday, when the following testimony was elicited:—Withum Lokes, residing at 25 Batter street, deposed States any. An inquest was held on the body of decreed yesterday, when the following testimony was chiefed—
William Lokes, residing at 25 Baxter street, deposed as follows.—I keep a grocery store as above: I know the prisoner slightly; last night deceased come into my store with two other men and took a drigk; soon after this the prisoner came in, making some none as if singing: I told him to keep quiet, while he upde some reply; deceased

said, "To whom are you talking?" when the prisoner said be was talking to me; the prisoner then walked up to the counter and got a segar; the deceased also walked up to the bar and commenced talking to the prisoner, but I do not know what was said; the prisoner said to deceased, "Go away from me—I don't know you." the deceased id, "I know you and have got something in for you far son. "I the walking away, when the prisoner asked him what he meant; the deceased ropical, "Do you want to know! If I tell you you will not like it," at the same time he turned around and stapped the prisoner ask one the face; immediately I saw the prisoner had something in his hand, which he thrust at deceased I afterwards saw that it was a knife; it was taken from him I afterwards saw that it was a knife; it was taken from him I afterwards saw that it was a knife; it was taken from him

above.

The case was then given to the jury, who rendered the following verdict—"That the deceased came to his dead by wounds indicted with a knife in the hands of Joseph

Inquests were held in the following cases yesterday Upon the body of Anne Kennedy, the dom room injuries to the neck, received by falling from the stoop of No. 188 Lediow street, while intexteated; uper the body of an unknown child, found dead at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirty-first street supposed to be a case of desertion; upon the body of George Rohder, a child two years old, who was killed by being run over by one of the Second Avenue Railroad cars; and upon the body of a panjor on Blackwell? Is laked named Mary Gough, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of cysaits of potassium. In the last mentioned case no cause could be assigned for the commission of the rash act.

Extensive Configuration in Renwick Street.

PIPTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF PROFINES.

DISTROYED—THERE SIX STORY PACTORY BUILDINGS TOTALLY DESTROYED, AND TEN OTHERS

DAMAGED—OVER ONE HUNDRED WORKEN THROWN

OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

About half past nine o'clock last night, smoke was die covered issuing from the basement of the six story cabinet manufactory No. 38 Renwick street, owned and occupied by Benjamin Newbouse. When first discovered the fire appeared to have got under considerable headway, and although the firemen were quickly at the premises and at work, it spread with great fury and in a very short time enveloped the entire building in flames. The fire spread Renwick street, also occupied by Mr. Newhouse

When our reporter left the ground at twelve o'clock

the three buildings were completely gutted.

The rear building, and also the front of No. 40 Renwick street, occupied as a dwelling bouse, were considerably damaged by the wall of the factory when it fell in. The three story brick dwelling houses, Nos. 36, 34, 32 and 28 Renwick street, occupied by several families in each touse, were damaged considerably, and the occupants all turned into the street. It was impossible to gather sames of the parties, or any detailed particular owing to the great excitement, every body being intent upon saving their property and not willing to answer stions. Mr. Newhouse also occupies the building No 275 Hudson street as a sales department. This building connects with the factory in the rear, and many fears are

connects with the factory in the rear, and many fears are entertained that the fire will get into and burn it. The large stock of furniture in it has been mostly removed.

The buildings Nof 277, 279 and 281 Hudson street are occupied above the first floor, as the "Union Hotel," kept by Wm. W. Bowies. The rear windows on the upper floor ware on fire several times, but the flames were soon extinguished by the firemen with pails of water. The boarders and lodgers of the hotel were in great consternation, and rushed wildly to and fro, some removing their chattles and others seeking advice about the danger of their being burned out.

being burned out.

Mr. Bowles has no insurance on his furniture.

The store No. 277 is occupied by W. C. Walker as the Union Bry Goods store. His stock was all removed. It is insured for \$12,000.

The store No. 279 was occupied by Edmund Hill as a carpet store. His stock was removed. It usured for \$8,000.

The store No. 281 was unoccupied.

carpet store. His stock was removed. Insured for \$8,000. The store No. 281 was unoccupied.

Upwards of one hundred workmen are turned out of craployment, and the majority of them also lose their tools, which will average in value from \$30 to \$60 each man. Up to the time of our going to press the fire was still raging, though the firemen have evidently got it under control. The origin of the fire is unknown at present, but from it being first discovered in the basement in the vicinity of the steam boiler, it is supposed to have been caused in some way by it.

The exempt firemen were on the ground with their on-

caused in some way by it.

The exempt firemen were on the ground with their engine, and got to work on the Renwick street side. They did good execution. The police arrangements were very good in keeping the crowd out of the way of the firemen; on several of the cross streets Captain Turnbull had directed ropes to be stretched, and thus excluded all those who had no business inside.

Departure of the Pacific for Galway.

HUSIASTIC ESCORT TO SANDY HOOK—SCENES LEAVING THE PIER—SPEECHES, TOASTS, ETC. The North Atlantic Steamship Company's steamsh Pacific sailed yesterday afternoon for Galway. She was escorted out of the harbor in the manner and with more nthusiasm than the Prince Albert, of the same line which sailed hence for Galway a short time ago. At tee o'clock in the morning the steamer W. G. Putnam left the foot of Bridge street, Brooklyn, having on board the Nappertandy Artiflery company, a large number of Irish and American ladies and gentlemen, and a band of music She was gaily decked with the flags of all the principa commercial nations, and amongst them was also the Irish

On leaving the pier she fired a salute of nine guns, and

flag in a prominent position.

company, and another party of ladies and gentlemen, sh again got under way, firing another salute as she departed. signing of under way, firing another salute as she departed. She then steamed round to pier 45, North river, where the Pacific lay, having been greeted by cheers from different points in the meantime. The Pacific was also gaily dressed with flags and pendants; her steam was up and her decks thronged with passengers. On approaching her the W. G. Putnam, which was to escort her out of the harbor, fired a salute of twenty one guns, which the Pacific acknowledged by dipping her ensign. The small steamer then landed her passengers at the pier where the Pacific lay, and they all proceeded, wearing badges, on board of her, where they met a warm welcome from her commander. Capt. Thompson, and his officers. Capt. McMabon, the commander of the New York Artillery Company, thanked the Caplain and his officers for the reception they had given them, and expressed a hope that the Pacific would not fail to confirm what the Prince Albert has proven, that the Galway route is the best to Europe. The Captain of the Pacific expressed his confidence in the sea going qualities of his vessel, and assured them that nothing would be wanting on his part to make her answer all their anticipations. All those remarks and responses were received with loud cheers, and after some cordial exchanges of friendship the W. G. Putnam's company again emberked in her. She then steamed out to the middle of the river, and the Pacific got ready to leave her pier. Everything was soon ready, and her wheels began to revolve. When this was noticed, the vast numbers who crowded all the adjacent piers commenced a loud cheer, which was rechoed from pier to pier, and taken up by the W. G. Patnam and other vessels, and kept ringing for two or three minutes. The Pacific then fired two guns, and the escorting steamer fired another salute of twenty-one guns. The Pacific then commenced to return the salute, but had only fired some six or seven shots when an unfortunate accident occurred to one of the men working the guns, and the firing of the salute was discontinued She then steamed round to pier 45, North river, where the

to be an Iron one, and a secorting to see manifested by so many of his country men.

Captain Hoolay, of the Sixty shath Regiment New York State Militia, stated that the day is not far distant when one of the Galway steamers will convey the corps to which he belongs to Iroland.

Captain Smith, of the Nappertandy Artillery, and the cheers were designed and long continued. The theate service were designed as those which were given on the departure of the Prince Albert. Cheers were given for Mr. Lever, Captain Thompson, the Galway steamship line, and the Pacific, See Meantime the band kept playing lively and appropriate aim. After the collation was over the W. th Patoam company prepared to leave the Pacific Their secarce had been was people to be added to be added to be alone, and the secorting versel was